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(Table continued.)

Years.	Trade Unions.			Endowment.		
	Members.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.	Members.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
1887	7,614	....	....	.....	.....	.....
1888	8,124	510	6.69	68	68	100.00
1889	8,492	368	4.52	855	787	1,157.35
1890	9,239	747	8.79	2,387	1,532	179.18
1891	10,042	803	8.69	3,752	1,365	57.18

The statistics are well digested, and the whole work is worthy of study and reference.

#### NOTE ON LABOR BUREAUS.

Some time since an account was given in these *Publications* of the establishment in France of a Bureau of Labor. The information has recently been received of the foundation of a Labor Bureau in Great Britain with the well-known statistician, Mr. Robert Giffen, at its head. It is gratifying to note the influence of our own Department of Labor in this connection, Dr. E. R. L. Gould having contributed a decided impetus to the movement towards the creation of the Bureau. In December, 1892, he appeared before the Labor Commission, now sitting, and gave a lengthy and exhaustive testimony in regard to the labor bureaus in the United States. Being plied with innumerable questions, he has given a very interesting and very accurate account of the Department of Labor, which contains perhaps the best statement which has been made of its work and methods. As Dr. Gould had been several years in Europe, it does not detract from the value of his testimony to note a slight inaccuracy in regard to an event of recent date. Dr. Gould was incorrectly informed in representing that the Department of Labor was unwilling to take up the work recently assumed under the direction of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and disowned responsibility for the results (No. 6512). The Commissioner, on the contrary, was glad of the opportunity of doing this statistical work despite the burden upon his office which it involved. He limited his work and his responsibility, however, to the collection of the facts, leaving to the committee the labor and responsibility of the analysis of them.

Of equal interest with the account of labor bureaus in the United States is Dr. Gould's testimony in regard to the progress of statistical work along social lines in Europe. Here we let him speak for himself. In reply to a question (6748) of Prof. Marshall, as to the spread of the movement in this direction, he said: "Unquestionably, the movement for the development of labor statistics is taking a very wide extension everywhere. I remember at the Congress, which was held in Vienna last year, the Congress of the International Institute of Statistics, the bulk of the more distinguished statisticians enrolled themselves as members of the committee on labor statistics. That was the first indication. The second thing which resulted from the Congress was a resolution from this committee urging upon the attention of different Governments the importance of organizing statistical agencies to deal, in a greater measure than hitherto, with labor and social questions, with the expressed conviction of opinion that that was the most satisfactory way in which we could approach the study of the subject. Since that time there have been called into existence commissions in Austria and in Germany to study the question, in order to find out in what direction they can best enlarge the study of labor and social statistics. I had a talk the other day in Berlin with Dr. Geheimerath Von Scheel, who is the director of the Imperial Statistical Bureau, Berlin, in which he said that they were now discussing the question, and that it was only a matter of a short time when they should have, if not a distinct bureau of labor statistics, at all events, a development on one side of his department which should consecrate itself solely to that work. I had a letter a short time ago from Dr. Inama-Sternegg, who is the president of the Imperial Statistical Commission in Vienna, asking me for information in relation to the latest development of American labor statistics, saying that they were determined to extend the Central Statistical Commission in Vienna, by adding to it a section which should give itself to the study of labor statistics. Shortly before that I was in Norway, and in conversation with Dr. Kiaer, who is the chief of the Royal Statistical Bureau of Norway, he told me that he was, on his own responsibility, without an increased appropriation, giving himself now to the collection of labor and industrial statistics. The other day in Brussels, I had an exceedingly interesting conversation with M. Beernaert, the Prime Minister of Belgium, and M. Leo de Bruyn, the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry, and both of them told me that

they were organizing a distinct labor bureau, on the model, as far as they could make it applicable to their country, of the Department of Labor of the United States. Still a little further back I had the pleasure of assisting at the organization of the French *Office du Travail*, and giving information before the superior council in somewhat similar fashion to what I am now giving you today. These things, I think, are plainly indicative of the fact that nations are becoming alive to the point which I have just been endeavoring to make, not to the experimental or possible benefit, but to the certain benefit, judging from the past utility of these organs of original social inquiry."

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#### REPORTS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

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*Fifth Biennial Report of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of Minnesota for the Year Ending July 31, 1892.* Minneapolis, 1893. Pp. 256.

Reference has been made in previous issues of the *Publications* to the admirable system followed in tabulating the statistics of charities and corrections in Minnesota under the direction of its secretary, Rev. H. H. Hart. The classifications are clear and easily understood. A summary presents the number of public charges in each million of the population.

	In the United States.	In the North Central States.	In Minnesota.
In state prisons.....	722	491	332
In county jails.....	312	189	160
In juvenile reformatories.....	328	250	218
In almshouses.....	1,166	1,145	280
Insane persons.....	1,698	1,649	1,693
Dependent children.....	.....	.....	424
In soldiers' homes, etc.....	.....	.....	.....
Of each 10,000 veterans.....	287	298	179

This is a most favorable showing for Minnesota, and would indicate that her immigrants have been of a higher standard than in other portions of the country. The ratio of paupers to each million of inhabitants was in June 3942, and in December, 5274. In some of the counties the ratio is more than twice as large. The average cost